

May 20, 1773.  
way from the subscriber's plantation, in  
erick county, on the head of Bennett's  
the 17th inst. at night, a convict servant  
ed William Flint, about 22 years of age,  
e west of England, a spare slim fellow, a  
t 8 inches high, of a swarthy complexion,  
hair, and has lost one of his fore teeth,  
n, and took with him, a white cotton  
own cloth ditto much worn, a pair of  
eeches black and dirty, two white shirts,  
f stockings and shoes, and a new felt hat;  
e he may have changed his name and  
s he has a sum of money with him.  
r takes up the said servant, and brings  
to John Plummer, overseer on the above  
ation, or to the subscriber living in Anne  
ounty, near Elk-Ridge church, shall have  
reward for their trouble, besides what the  
paid by HENRY RIDGELY.

May 20, 1773.  
te of a deed executed on the 18th day of  
773, by Messrs. John Barnes and Thomas  
dgate, joint partners in trade, to wit, the  
ers, in trust for the payment of, they  
the manner in the said deed expressed,  
eed is recorded among the records of  
county.

CE is hereby given to the country cre-  
ors of the said John Barnes and Thomas  
ate, and the holders of bonds and other  
and bills of exchange, actually and bona  
and drawn by the said John Barnes  
as How Ridgate, in the province of  
that we have appointed the twenty-first  
uary next, to meet the said creditors in  
f Port-Tobacco in Charles county, in the  
ce of Maryland, for the purpose of re-  
ir claims in writing against the said John  
Thomas How Ridgate, joint partners in  
resaid, and releases of the persons of the  
Barnes and Thomas How Ridgate. And  
fe of the said creditors, who shall neglect  
signify their claims in writing to us or  
who shall neglect or refuse to relate  
the persons of the said John Barnes and  
ow Ridgate, in consideration of the be-  
nadvantages the said creditors are to receive  
aid deed, on or before the said twenty-  
February next, will be barred and ex-  
n all manner of benefit and advantage  
aid trust deed, and the powers therein  
according to the purport true intent and  
ereof. JOHN ROGERS,  
THOMAS STONE,  
PHILIP RICHARD FENDALL.

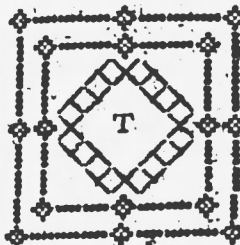
SOLD, BY THE SUBSCRIBER,  
hundred acres of patent land, and about  
acres leased land for ninety-nine years, all  
er, lying in Baltimore county, about ten  
Buth-Town, on the main road that goes  
York-Town, Pennsylvania, about twelve  
oppa, and about eighteen from Baltimore-  
land is good; and will suit either for farm-  
ing tobacco; it is likewise well situated  
or store, as it lies on the main road that  
ons from the upper mills go to Baltimore.  
joins the land of Mr. Abraham Whitaker,  
w lives, who is building and letting lots  
nple for keeping taverns and stores; it is  
for such business, as it lies in the heart of  
where there are large quantities of wheat  
many merchant mills convenient; there  
and two small plantations; on one of them  
ing house in middling good repair, a good  
a large apple orchard of good fruit,  
ell; on the other place there is a mid-  
large dwelling house in pretty good repair,  
onvenient house, and a small apple or-  
d fruit; there likewise may be made mea-  
to support the place with hay, without  
e. Any person or persons inclinable to  
y see the above land by applying to Mr.  
hitaker, or the subscriber. Likewise to  
rge two story brick dwelling house in the  
pa, on a water lot; the house is almost  
rooms on a floor, and eight fire places,  
the whole, and a neat store made of one  
house, which is quite private from the other  
house, and now rented to Walter Tol-  
Any person inclinable to purchase the  
use and lot, may know the terms by ap-  
e subscriber living in the fork of Gon-  
Joppa. The title of the whole indispu-  
JOHN HAMOND DORSEY.

is at the plantation of Henry Snodden,  
ince George's county, a dark brindle  
marked with a faint piece cut out of  
the right ear, and a drop in the left  
may have him again, proving property  
change, to be made in the year 1773.  
ED EXHIBIT BOOK EXHIBIT  
EN and SON.

# MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1773.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 17.



HE 4th instant, the Porte re-  
ceived the agreeable news of  
a complete victory obtained  
by Numan Pacha, Koel Kil-  
haya, and Muderis Osman,  
over a body of 25,000 Rus-  
sians, who had besieged Sief-  
tria. The loss of the enemy  
consisted in 8000 killed on the  
field, besides 4000 prisoners,  
who, according to other advices,  
had been since mas-  
sacred by the Janissaries. Our trophies consist in sixty  
pieces of cannon, &c. and the victory was so complete  
that there is not a Russian left on the right side of the  
Danube.

TRIESTE, Aug. 1. Several letters from the Archipe-  
lago advise, that plenty reigns in Constantinople, on  
account of the great number of ships from Europe and  
Asia, that arrive daily there laden with provisions of  
every kind. These letters add, that the grand Seignior  
has sent orders to the grand Vizir to keep on the  
defensive, and not to risk any engagement with the  
enemy, who will thus lose a campaign, which alone  
will cost them more than any since the commencement  
of the war; and that the Turkish Squadron in the  
black sea was stationed in such a manner, that it will  
be almost impossible for the Russians to attack them  
without great detriment to themselves.

WARSAW, Aug. 14. General Bibikow has received  
orders to conduct the Russian troops, which have  
hitherto been in Poland and Lithuania, and are in num-  
ber about 20,000 men, to the grand army. The corps  
of Russian troops which were encamped at Prague, has,  
in consequence, began its march this day; but col-  
Drewitz remains in this capital with his regiment.  
These troops will be replaced by others which are ex-  
pected from Livonia, and by the legion of Peter-  
bourg, and they will be commanded by general Ro-  
manius, who is already arrived in this capital.

ROME, Aug. 17. Yesterday at night a detachment  
of Corsican soldiers went to each of the colleges and  
other houses of the Jesuits, with the following pre-  
lates, viz. Mess. Macedonio, Alfani, Serfale, Zac-  
cheri, Dionigi, Archetti, Riganti, Passionei, Foggini,  
and Della-Porta. The soldiers having taken post both  
within and without these respective houses, the above  
deputies assembled the community, and caused to be  
read to them, by the notaries nominated for that pur-  
pose, the brief which occasioned their commission;  
and the bull of their suppression. After which, they  
successively put the seal on the archives, chests of silver  
plate, and of provisions. They then left the soldiers  
in the said houses and colleges, to have an eye over  
those individuals who in the space of eight days were  
to quit the habit of their order. The Jesuits com-  
menced from this morning to give up their schools,  
and are no longer to exercise the functions of their  
ministry.

BERLIN, Aug. 24. Though the spring and the sea-  
son of exercises and reviews has long since passed,  
nothing is seen here, and throughout all Brandebourg,  
from morning to night, but the training of soldiers  
to the management of arms, and all our regiments  
in Poland have been completed and augmented.

PARIS, Aug. 27. Letters received here from Spain  
inform, that the court of Madrid continues to take all  
necessary precautions to make a vigorous opposition to  
the enterprises which the Moors may undertake a-  
gainst its possessions in Africa; and in consequence,  
that it was extraordinary its troops more than ordinary,  
particularly the corps of artillery, and that they were  
labouring with great activity in the king's dock-  
yards. It was universally said, at Cadix, that the  
town of Ceuta would be immediately besieged by the  
Moors, and a prohibition was issued by the catholic  
majesty expressly forbidding all vessels whatever from  
sailing, till a new order, to the coast of Barbary.

L O N D O N

Aug. 25. They write from Brest, that the Superb  
man of war just arrived there from the Isle Mauritius,  
brought advice, that there had been a hurricane at  
that island, in which the Superb was drove from her  
anchors, one East-Indiaman dismasted, and much da-  
mage done on shore.

Extract of a letter from Warsaw, August 13.  
The ministers of the three powers are indefatigable  
in their endeavours to bring the affairs of this king-  
dom to a happy conclusion; and for that purpose have  
solicited their courts, and obtained respectively a more  
ample commission than they had before; and as the  
revenues of the kingdom from the late troubles have  
been ill collected, and worse applied; they have re-  
commended to his majesty to make a strict enquiry in-  
to those evils, in consequence of which five commissi-  
oners are appointed to inspect them.

Aug. 27. Private letters from Holland advise, that  
the Dutch West-India company are buying up vast  
quantities of naval ordnance stores, which are shipped  
for their settlements at Caracas, St. Eustatia, and  
Surinam, in the West-Indies; which have always

been great store-houses for the French in time of  
war.

Lord Hillsborough, like a real patriot, is constantly  
improving his estates, and by letting only small farms  
to his tenants encourages agriculture and industry a-  
mong the poor Irish, to whom he acts more like a fa-  
ther than a landlord.

His grace the duke of Marlborough has given orders  
to his stewards, that when the leases of his estates ex-  
pire, they divide them into small farms, not exceed-  
ing 200 l. per annum; and this example, it is hoped,  
will be followed by other noblemen, as the surest way  
to relieve the distresses of the poor.

An evening paper says, that a great personage has  
been so chagrined at the disclosure of a late American  
correspondence, that the premier, to prevent a like  
discovery, has given it in orders to all the head clerks  
of the public offices, to write their confidential letters  
in future in a cypher, each office to have a different  
one peculiar to that department.

Aug. 30. The Portuguese have a custom of taking  
up all foreigners in whose possession either knives, to-  
bacco, or soap are found, lodging them in a prison  
called the trunk, from whence they are sent to the  
Brazil. They have now twelve English sailors there,  
and a great number are annually sent into slavery.

It is asserted by an ingenious political arithmetician,  
that labour has risen twenty-five per cent. in eighteen  
years, and rates sixty four per cent. in the same time,  
in order that the poor might drink tea twice instead of  
once a day; in twenty years more we may look for  
such another rise; most assuredly it will be, that in-  
stead of twice they may have their tea thrice a day.  
There is no clearer fact, according to our calculator,  
than that two persons, the wife and one daughter, for  
instance, drinking tea once a day, amounts in a year  
to a fourth of the price of all the wheat consumed by  
a family of five persons; twice a day amounts to one  
half, so that those who leave off two tea-drinkings can  
afford to eat wheat at double price, (calculated at six  
shillings a bushel.) A circumstance that certainly de-  
serves the attention of the generality of our readers.

A very bold push has been made within these few  
days, to dislodge lord North, though it is well known  
his majesty will hold him up while he can uphold a  
peace; but if a war ensues, nothing can injure lord  
North.

War, says an evening paper, is talked of at the west  
end of the town, with the most positive assurances. It  
is not mentioned as a thing which is to take place in  
a moment, but as a thing, the foundation of which is  
laid, and which must break out in a very short time.  
It is accordingly said, that private preparations are  
making for this great event.

Aug. 31. We are assured that all the reports of an  
approaching war are totally groundless, and only cal-  
culated to serve the purpose of affecting the price of  
stocks.

We are indebted to Voltaire for the following  
anecdote: There lived in Kanfagi, in Africa, a  
woman who had black eyebrows; but an unhappy  
gentleman, who was troubled with the jaundice, ab-  
solutely swore they were yellow, which so enraged the  
lady, that she applied for satisfaction to her gallant,  
who had a sister who was in great favour with a noble-  
man's butler; which butler reported the affair to the  
nobleman his master, who applied to the mistress of  
the prime minister; and this mistress laid the matter  
before the premier, who explained the whole affair to  
the king. His majesty was enraged. "Yellow eye-  
brow!" (said he) "I'll make the knave know they are  
black." The poor gentleman was sent for to court,  
but he had fled to another kingdom. A memorial  
was sent to the monarch of that kingdom to send the  
criminal back; but that monarch would not trouble  
his head about it. A war was commenced; and in  
the space of fourteen years all the vast country be-  
tween Makiko and Abutua, containing 4000 miles,  
was laid waste; 900,000 people were killed; and the  
two kings, tired of fighting each other, proclaimed a  
peace; but the poor gentleman was never found.

A letter from Paris says, the recall of our ambassa-  
dor from England is no presage of a breach between  
the two states, but it is of our divisions at home; the  
family compact, like the British union, is a public ad-  
vantage, and yet complained of in the different king-  
doms. If the conquests expected from it should fail,  
yet to preserve what we have made is some degree of  
merit in this enterprising age, directed by the sage  
Ulysses, his royal pupil, and the coadjutor of the  
north.

The account in the papers of a duel having been  
fought between Mr. F. and Capt. S. of the guards, is  
void of foundation. The following particulars are  
said to be authentic. Mr. F. having heard that Capt.  
S. had given his opinion freely on the late Vauxhall  
affray, and that entirely against him, asked him at the  
Cocoa-tree, whether he had made use of such expres-  
sions; to which the other answered in the affirmative,  
adding, that as he had appealed to the public, any  
man had a right to give his opinion. Whereupon the  
former insisted upon his going out with him imme-  
diately with swords. This was however prevented, by  
Capt. S. being put under arrest. Mr. F. having re-

ported it afterwards, that Capt. S. would not meet  
him, and called him a paltrone, the latter went into  
the St. James's coffee-house on Tuesday last, where  
he saw Mr. F. and told him, that notwithstanding the  
arrest he was under, he was ready to go with him,  
and was prepared accordingly, pulling out a pair of  
pistols, desiring him to take one, which he refused,  
insisting on fighting with swords; on this Capt. S.  
struck him a blow on the head with a stick, which  
knocked him down. Recovering himself, Mr. F.  
drew, and made a pass at the Capt. which the latter  
parried with his stick, and then presented a pistol, de-  
claring if he attempted to make another pass he would  
blow his brains out. At this instant the Colonel of  
the guard arrived, and again put Capt. S. under an  
arrest, and has made a report of the whole affair to his  
majesty.

The following is an authentic copy of a letter sent  
by Tuesday's post  
To her imperial majesty, the empress queen of Hun-  
gary and Bohemia, &c.

"May it please your majesty,  
"I humbly beg leave to represent to your majesty  
an affair with which you are not unacquainted, I  
mean the Dutch loan on Silesia, which was borrowed  
by your father the emperor Charles VI. Your ma-  
jesty discharged the interest to the 1st of January,  
1741, since which nothing has been paid.

"When your majesty ceded part of Silesia to his  
Prussian majesty in 1742, he agreed by the 9th article  
of the treaty of Berlin, concluded that year, to pay  
the same, subject to a liquidation with the Dutch;  
but as nothing has been done therein, forces me (who  
am a very creditor, and greatly distressed on that  
account) to apply to your majesty, in hopes that as the  
same was contracted by your royal father, you will be  
graciously pleased to interpose your royal authority  
with his Prussian majesty on behalf of the creditors,  
who have been kept out of their property 32 years and  
a half.

"If his Prussian majesty has any claim on Holland,  
it is neither law nor equity stopping this loan, being  
a debt he never contracted; in fact, he makes repri-  
sals upon your majesty's creditors, and unless his ma-  
jesty pays this loan, he has no right to keep Silesia in  
prejudice of the mortgages.

"As your majesty's honour is greatly concerned to  
see the same paid, I flatter myself you will represent  
the same to his Prussian majesty.

"I hope your majesty (who is so just a princess)  
will not be offended on my making this application;  
but there is no body else I can apply to but your ma-  
jesty, as being heirs to the emperor Charles the sixth.

I am, with the greatest submission,  
Your majesty's most humble,  
Most obedient servant,

London, Aug. 24, 1773.  
P. S. On the first of last month my loan with in-  
terest amounted to 57,075 guilders. By the treaty of  
Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, England guaranteed Silesia  
to his Prussian majesty, and ought to see that justice is  
done to mortgages."

Extract of a letter from Warsaw, July 7.  
The imperial minister has at length given in his  
ultimatum. His court proposes, 1. A perpetual peace  
and amity between the two powers; 2. The cession of  
all the countries occupied by the Austrians since the  
11th of Sept. 1772. It does not, however, appear  
whether the countries to be occupied are to extend to all  
of which the troops have taken possession, or to be  
confined to those mentioned in the declaration publish-  
ed on the 11th of Sept. 1772. 3. A mutual re-  
nunciation of claims and pretensions; the treaty to  
be guaranteed by Russia and Prussia. In the state of  
weakness to which Poland is reduced and abandoned  
by all the other powers of Europe, proposals are or-  
ders; and our only consolation is the feeble hope,  
that the pretensions of one of the powers once finally  
adjusted, we may be secured from new encroachments  
on the part of the other two."

Sept. 1. We are assured that a new set of instructions  
are now preparing for the viceroy of a certain king-  
dom, as it seems he cannot follow the instructions he  
originally received.

Sept. 2. The approach of war is certain. The most  
authentic intelligence confirms it. All parties are  
preparing, and France knows it. England is restrain-  
ed from speaking aloud only through fear of alarm-  
ing the nation too suddenly.

The British fleet is now in almost a complete state of  
repair; and it is said that the late naval review was  
not intended merely for a show, but that the approach-  
ing storm was foreseen, and the device of the review  
was hit upon to make us prepare for it with a good  
grace, without alarming either the enemy or the  
nation.

Extract of a letter from Berlin, August 17.  
His Prussian majesty has just given orders for all  
the regiments of foot, now at Potsdam, together with  
a detachment of four thousand picked men out of the  
royal artillery regiments and two hundred engineers,  
with a great number of labourers, to hold themselves  
in immediate readiness for marching into his majesty's